New York Office: 52 Tribune Building. Chicago Office: Boyce Building. London Office: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the fifty by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the linited States or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month. per month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added, \$3.08.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

E.F. All mall subscriptions must be paid in advance. Bates of advertis mg made known on application.

No. 14,607.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1899-SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

DAMAGED BY FIRE

Academy of Visitation, in Georgetown, Suffers Heavy Loss.

ORIGIN OF THE BLAZE UNKNOWN

The Property Injured to the Extent of \$10,000.

COVERED BY INSURANCE

Fire was discovered this morning in the old building of the Academy of the Visitation, on 35th street just north of P street. fighting the fire was extinguished, after a The entire upper story of the building was gutted and the roof destroyed by the flames, and all furniture and furnishings destroyed, while the lower floors were damaged to a more or less extent by the water. The loss is fully covered by insurance. There was no loss of life.

No one knows, it is said, exactly at what time the blaze started. From the different reports it is evident that the flames had gained considerable headway before they were discovered, the portion of the building not being occupied by persons at the time. Some of the inmates of the institution in different parts of the building did not know there was a fire near them, even after the engines were heard coming up 35th street. As near as can be learned it was about 9:15 o'clock when the fire was

first noticed.

The statement was made that a considerable period elapsed between the discovery of the fire and the appearance of the engine company. This is explained to be due to the fact that before turning in an alarm some attempts were made to save property, and that by this means much time was lost before the alarm was sent in for help. A number of people residing in the vicinity had entered the building and were assisting to save the materials from destruction before the arrival of the fire fighters.

The Origin Unknown.

The origin of the fire seems to be un known. The blaze is said to have started in the extreme east part of what is known as the sewing room, in the garret of the old building. There was a small stove in this room, which furnished heat, though the main portion of the building was heatthe main portion of the bullding was heated by a furnace. A young lady of the school said one of the sisters entered the sewing room about half an hour before the discovery of the fire and shook the grate of the stove. The fire was rather low at the time, and the stove doors were shut to make it burn better. The stove being forgotten, the fire burned up, and, through the extra heat, which resulted by the increased draught, spread to the woodwork surrounding. Another theory advanced is that the fire originated from a defective flue and spread to the woodwork between the celling and rafters of the bulld-

Blaze Spread Eastward.

of the building had been fought until the firemen obtained the mastery the blaze had spread eastward until it enveloped the entire portion of the old building. Dens clouds of smoke were visible, but very little flame. A small lookout about th center of the building, which was reached ret, soon became enveloped in the flames and this was about all of the fire the spec

tators could see from the outside.

There was considerable danger of the fire spreading to the main building, the new spreading to the main building, the new structure adjoining the convent on 35th street, but the firemen redoubled their efforts, and in a short time got it under control and prevented it reaching the new portion. Fearing it would spread, however, the most valuable treasures of the institution were carried to a pace of safety.

In order to get at the flames it was found necessary to cut into the roof, and the firemen with their axes made quick work of a large portion of the structure. What the firemen did not do the flames completed, and before they were extinguished only the firemen did not do the flames completed and before they were extinguished only the charred pieces of the timber beams wer ing to its slope. It had been constructed on the old colonial style.

Temporary Force Organized.

Before the arrival of the engines Detect ive Frank Burrows and several other mer had reached the convent, and they connected a fire hose to the pipes, the hose having been installed in the academy for just such emergencies. It was run from a supply pipe on the floor below the garret to the scene of the fire, but the limited quantity of water, coupled with the practi-cal inaccessibility of the burning timbers, rendered this service of little use. When the firemen arrived the larger hose was

put into use.
The place where the fire was supposed to have originated is known in the academy as the garret. The extreme east was used as a bed room for the servants, and last evening there were six girls employed at the academy who slept in the room. The girls, according to the usual custom, had arisen early and were at their regular duties, and some did not know of the existence of the fire until the arrival of the engines.

storeroom for bed clothing, and in which one or two persons connected with the institution usually slept. Adjoining this was the sewing room, where the fire is supposed to have started. After the blaze had been extinguished, an examination was made by Fire Murshal William O. Drew to ascertain the cause, but at the time he could find no direct cause. It left the origin doubtful, though it seemed certain that this was the place where the fire first commenced.

Within half an hour after the appearan Within half an hour after the appearance of the first engines a special alarm was turned in, which brought several more engines to the scene, and later Chief Parris appeared. The men had by this time cut through the roof, and by his orders the ceiling of the garret was broken through in order to fight the fire more quickly and more successfully. An immense quantity of water was used before the firemen succeeded in their object.

Fuel for the Flames.

Hardly a single piece of furniture wa saved on this floor. One or two small beds escaped entire destruction, though they were badly scorched. Everything else was fuel for the flames. Most of the clothing of the help was destroyed, and in son of the first was destroyed, and in some cases the girls lost all of their savings, their pocket books being in their bureaus, and containing all the money they had in the world. One pocket book, containing \$20, was found by the firemen after the fire (Continued on Third Page.)

End of a Two Months' Trip From New

York Announced.

Departure of the 48th for Otis-Casual-

ties Not Previously Reported to the Department.

The New Orleans arrived at Manila today, just two months out from New York. Capt. Jewell will turn over the command of the ship to Capt. Thomas as soon as the latter arrives at Manila.

Departure of the 48th. Gen. Shafter has informed the War De-

partment that the transport Grant has left San Francisco for Manila with the 48th Volunteer Infantry Regiment (colored), quarantine at Angel Island, Cal. The regiment is in command of Col. Wil-

The regiment is in command of Col. William P. Duval, and numbers 47 officers and 1,289 men. Col. Barber, adjutant general's department; Capt Duval, subsistence department; Maj. Morrill, 3d Artillery, and Lieut. Parker, 2d Artillery, accompanied the regiment; also twelve acting assistant surgeons, three commissary sergeants, a sergeant and twenty-one men of the hospital corps, and the band of the 24th Infantry. Two hundred rounds of ammunition were allotted each man. were allotted each man.

Casualties Not Before Reported. Adjutant Gen. Corbin received a cable message from Gen. Otis this morning givng the following casualties not previously

reported: Killed in action at Tiladpasa, Luzon, December 2-33d Infantry, Henry F. Hill, G; John W. Joiner, G.

Wounded in action near San Mateo, De-cember 19-7th Infantry, Second Lieutenant cember 19-7th Infantry, Second Lieutenant Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, chest, slight; 11th Cavalry, W. V. Cotchett, first lieuten-ant, leg. slight; Joseph C. Kessinger, D. Jaw. severe: Patrick Burke, I. shoulder, mederate; Frank J. Clark, C, thigh, severe; 27th Infantry, John Peters, coporal, A, foot, severe; Charles A. Littlefield, C, hips, mod-erate; 29th Infantry, Frank Clark, H, hand, shight

erate; 29th Infantry, Frank Clark, H, hand, slight.

At Tiladpass, Luzon, December 2—Thirty-third Infantry, G, Marvin P, Hughes, sergeant, foot, moderate; Henry J, Smith, sergeant, foot, moderate; Chester L, Kilpatrick, abdomen, severe; Eaime Crawford, eye, severe; William P, Bethea, abdomen, severe; Richard B, Sibley, leg, moderate; Harry B, Brown, corporal, E, abdomen, severe; James A, Lane, H, thighs, moderate.

At Tangadan mountain, Luzon, December 4—Thirty-fourth Infantry, Oscar E, Dolan, G, pelvis, mortal.

At Cabaroon, December 17—Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieut, Lewellyn N, Bushfield, arm, slight.

Near Delcarmen, December 1—Thirty-fourth Infantry, Second Lieut, Lewellyn N, Bushfield, arm, slight.

Near Delearmen. December 1—Thirty-fifth Infantry, F. Harry E. Beaty; Quarter-master Sergt. Rose, slight; Robert S. Clark, cook, forearm, slight; Lorenzo D. Hubbard, hand, slight.

hand, slight.
On northern expedition in mountains, December 12—Third Cavalry, John Dillinger, A, breast, moderate.
Near Dingros, December 10—Thirty-fourth Infantry, Ernest B, Ziegler, F, forearm slight.
Near Vigan, December 4—Thirty-fourth Infantry, Samuel Faust, G, hip, slight.
At Alfonso, December 4—Third Artillery, L, Edward Mileon, sergeant, leg, severe; William Meyer, leg, severe; Hulbert C. Elwyn, neck, slight.

Gen. Breckinridge's Son.

Lieutenant Breckinridge, who is referred to in General Otis' list of casualties this morning, is a son of Inspector General Breckinridge of the army and is well known in this city, where he resided for some time prior to his appointment as second leutenant of the 7th Infantry in October, 1898. During his service in the Philippin he was appointed on the staff of Major General Lawton, and was with that gallant officer when he met his death at San Ma-teo. Young Breckinridge received his in-juries during the same engagement. He nridge has received similar information re garding the young officer's condition by cable from Colonel Garlington of the inhe army in the Philippines.

REFRIGERATING PLANT FOR OTIS. It Will Furnish Many Delicacies for SAN FRANCISCO, December 22.-A large

refrigerating plant is soon to be erected in Manila by the United States under the direction of Major L. S. Roudlez of the quartermaster's department. It will occupy a building 250 feet square and forty-five feet high, to be located on the left bank of the Pasig river. The cooling room will be large enough to contain at once 5,000 beeves ,500 sheep and 100 tons each of salt meats. butter and eggs and vegetables, enough to supply the American army in the Philip pines for some time. In addition to this, the plant will produce fifty tons of ice and 5,000 gallons of distilled water every day. Vith this plant in operation it will be pos shie to supply the hospitals with pure wa-ter and ice, wholesome food and even deli-cacles. With the railroads in operation the troops at the front can be supplied daily with fresh meat and vegetables.

DISPUTES KOHLSAAT'S CLAIM.

Senator Foraker on Statements Re-garding the Gold Plank in 1896. Senator Foraker, in answer to the statenents concerning the authorship of the gold plank of the republican platform of 1896, said today:

"The statements published by Mr. Payne Governor Meriam, Senator Hanna and Senator Proctor do not conflict with any statement that has been made by me, neither do they help in any way Mr. Kohl-

"The point in issue was whether or not Kohlsant drafted the gold plank and forced lis adoption upon the committee. These statements show that he had nothing whatever to do with the framing of that plank except in common with other republicans, and refute absolutely his claim of authorship."

THE TREASURY EXHIBIT. What Will Be Sent to the Paris Ex-The treasury exhibit at the Paris exposi-

tion will soon be prepared by Oliver C. Hire, who is custodian, and will be shipped from Baltimore on the Prairie some time in January. It is estimated that the floor space re

quired for the treasury exhibit will be 182 square feet, with 283 feet of wall space. square feet, with 283 feet of wall space.

The exhibit will include handsomely bound volumes of Secretary Gage's 1830 report, together with various statistical and other publications touching upon trade, commerce, customs, internal revenue, navigation, etc. The bureau of engraving and primiting and the United States mint will have conspicuous places in the exhibit.

Place for Mrs. W. D. Lowe. ATLANTA, Ga., December 22,-Mrs. Wrft. D. Lowe of Atlanta, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has received notice of her appointment as honorary president from America of the woman's board of the Paris exposition. Mrs. Lowe has notified Mrse. Poquard, leader of the woman s department of the exposition, of her acceptance.

NEW ORLEANS AT MANILA TOLMAN ON STAND AT THE WHITE HOUSE GLOBE BANK CLOSED

fies in Molineux Case.

ters Bearing His Name.

NEW YORK, December 22.-When toneux began it was with the understanding between counsel that there would be an early adjournment in the afternoon to Tuesday morning of next week.

Henry L. Tolman, another handwriting expert who comes from Chicago, was the first witness called.

Mr. Tolman testified that he had for fourteen years been engaged in the business of making analysis of forged and disguised handwritings, and had had from 500 to 700 cases in court. He had been engaged in the United States service deciphering and deciding on disputed writings. He had at one time been professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Ver-

When he was given specimens to work on he made a study of them entirely alone and unaided by any suggestions, not even knowing, he said, whom the prosecution suspected to be the writer of the poison package address and the Barnet and Cornish letters.

Discovered the Burns Letter.

any of the writings in the letters, but later discovered the famous Burns letter, now one of the admitted specimens of the de-fendant's handwriting. The witness stated that he had studied from time to time since he was first called into the case all of the exhibits, the disputed and admitted writings. When asked by Mr. Osborne to tell ings. When asked by Mr. Osborne to ten the jury in his own way the characteristics found by him in arriving at a conclusion of disputed writings, the witness told of the striking resemblance in pictorial effect between the writings in the Barnet and Cornish letters and the now admitted writings. He first looked for the peculiarities in these admitted writings and found them to be strong as to muscles, but weak as to will power. They showed a superfluity of muscular energy, he said, this coming out in large capital stems and superfluous flourishing. He picked out certain words in which this characteristic was most pronounced and gave verbal demonstrations. The writings have separate impulses of energy shown in the writings by the everpresent triangular form of the words. They showed a lack of power to sustain the impulse, and consequently the initial letter of a word was large and strongly emphasized, the emphasis growing weaker on each succeeding letter thus formed, and almost entirely dying out in the last letter of the word.

Hustrates With Word Cornish. the jury in his own way the characteristics

Illustrates With Word Cornish,

Mr. Tolman illustrated this by several words, among which was the word "Cor-

On the paper-covered blackboard the witness showed the formation of the words "Kind" and "you," from an admitted specimen. He said that in the word "Kind" there was a large "K," moderately large "I," a small "n," followed by a large "D," showing that the impulse of energy was of showing that the impulse of energy was of short duration and required renewal before the final "d" could be formed. "You" be-gan with a large "Y," medium "O" and ended with a very small "u." This charac-teristic rules, he said, throughout all the deteristic rules, he said, throughout all the de-fendant's writings, and there were hun-dreds of instances in the normal writings. A complete study of the writings, he said, would necessitate a study of the defend-normal. He cheek it is not allowed. would necessarily a study of the defend-ant's writings where it is not altogether normal. He chose the letter of resignation from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in which the writer formed his words with more deliberation. The writing indicated, the witness said, that the defendant was able to control this impulse to a certain degree.

He referred to this writing as formal and unusual, and said that the triangular effect and gradualling energy impulses were less marked than usual. He showed the action of the impulse in the words "resignation" and "Knickerbocker." They showed the impulses to be more marked because of be-ing of considerable length.

Question of "Breaks" Discussed. Passing to the questions of "breaks" in the writing, witness said that probably the

most striking characteristic was the invariable breaking between the "I" and the preceding letter when of an oval character. This was demonstrated on the board by neans of crayon, the word chosen being the characteristic "oblige" that both Experts Kinsley and Tyrrell had previously brought out. Mr. Tolman said further that a most

striking illustration of the fading muscular impulses was to be found in the defendant's own name. There was a large capital "M," a large "E" and then running out to al most an unintelligible "UX."

At this juncture Mr. Tolman was asked At this juncture Mr. Tolman was asked to step from the stand and Mr. Osborne asked permission to allow a clerk of the Lincoln National Bank to identify some of Harry S. Cornish's writings. It was allowed and Charles Elliott Warren took the stand. In answer to questions he said he was chief clerk of the Lincoln National Bank. He said Harry S. Cornish was one of the bank's depositors and had been for a number of years. Cornish was requested to stand up in the court room and was identified by Mr. Warren. He was shown a signature card, required by all banks of its depositors, and identified the signature. o step from the stand and Mr. since Cornish had been a depositor of the bank, nearly five years. In answer to ques-tions by counsel for the accused Mr. War-ren said that he did not see Mr. Cornish write the signature on the card.

Signature of Cornish in Evidence. Mr. Cornish was called up and asked to place his signature on a piece of paper. The paper was then marked for identification and Mr. Warren testified that he saw Mr. Cornish write it. The signature cards previously marked for identification and the signature written by Cornish in court were offered and admitted in evidence as standards of comparison. Mr. Weeks objected,

but was overruled.

Mr. Warren examined a number of H. S. ornish's signatures. The three bogus Cornish letters were examined by the wit-ness and he testified that they were not in the handwriting of Cornish. He also testi-fied that the signature "H. C. Barnet" on the "Barnet" letters was not in the writing of H. S. Cornish

MR. BOUTELLE BETTER. Representative From Maine Had

BOSTON, December 22.-Representative Charles A. Boutelle was resting very comfortably at Young's Hotel today, where he was stricken with congestion of the brain yesterday afternoon. The physician in attendance announced that there was a great change in the patient's condition, and re-covery would be rapid.

Another Handwriting Expert Testi- But Little Done at the Cabinet Meet- Boston Concern in Hands of a Goving Today.

HE AGREES WITH MR. KINSLEY LAWTON'S BODY TO BE BROUGHT BACK ACTION CAUSES FLURRY IN STOCKS

Says Cornish Did Not Write Let- A General Hospita! for Puerto Shawmut Bank Offers to Advance Rico Suggested.

TRIAL ADJOURNS TO TUESDAY FEW CALLERS TODAY BACKED BY CLEARING HOUSE

The cabinet did little today, the members afterward admitting that several good jokes had been told during the progress of the session, the President himself joining in narrating one. Secretary Hay briefly stated to the cabi-net that there was absolutely no truth in

the story that the Germans had hoisted their flag on one of the Samoan Islands, and had re-established Mataafa on the hrone, thereby producing confusion and bloodshed. The German government has discredited the story and says that if such steps have been taken they have been withut orders and will be disavowed. The tripartite agreement respecting the islands will not go into effect until the treaty has been appropriately ratified by all three governments. In the meantime neither government will take action of any kind.

To Bring Lawton's Remains Home. Secretary Root told the cabinet that he had cabled General Otis to ascertain what arrangements could be made for sending the remains of General Lawton, Major Logan and Lieutenant Ledyard to this counment what General Otis would consider a proper time for exhuming the remains, ow-ing to sanitary laws. Lieutenant Ledyard was killed a few days ago. He is a son of President Ledyard of the Michigan Central raflway.

A Hospital at Puerto Rico. William R. Corwine, secretary of the re-

lef committee appointed at the time of the disastrous storm which swept over Puerto Rico in August last, had a conference with President McKinley yesterday and submitted a suggestion for establishing a general hospital in the island. The relief committee sent thousands of dollars' worth of food, clothing and medicines to the people food, clothing and medicines to the people of Puerto Rico, and continued the work until Gen. Davis stated last month that it was no longer necessary. Subscriptions continue to be received, and at this time there is an unexpended balance of \$35,000. It is from this that it is proposed to erect the hospital. The President is understood to have given his approval to the Idea, and plans for the institution will soon be prepared. pared.

Secretary Porter Goes to Connecticut. Secretary John Addison Porter left this morning for Connecticut to spend a few days with his mother.

But Few Callers Today.

So many congressmen have left the city for the holidays that there were few callers at the White House today. These included Senators Cullom and Lindsay. The latter said that he merely wanted to extend the eason's greetings to the President, with the "hope that he might escape the office-mongers during the holldays."

Although a democrat, Senator Lindsay's relations at the White House are most cordial. This, however, is true of nearly every individual member of the opposition to the republicans in Congress. For instance, Representative Slayden of Texas called at the White House this morning with a con-stituent. The President was just starting out for his walk, and invited the Texans to accompany him. They did so, the President walking between the two democrats and chatting on the various subjects which were

PULP COMPANY NOT GUILTY. Result of the Trial of Potomac River

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., December 22.-The oulp mill case, an action against the West Virginia Pulp Mill Company for polluting he waters of the Potomac at Cumberland. which has attracted great attention throughout the state and the District of Columbia, and which has been on trial here for nearly three weeks, was given to the jury last evening. After being out all night a verdict of not guilty was returned this morning. This was a criminal action, the tment embracing two charges, the first maintaining a nuisance and the secnd with polluting the waters of the Poto-iac. This is the third trial of the case,

niac. This is the third trial of the cas the juries disagreeing in the former ones, DELAY ON PART OF GOEBELITES. No Notices of Contest Have Yet Been Served.

FRANKFORT, Ky., December 22.—The lelay on the part of Goebel and Beckham in serving notices of contest against Gov. Taylor and Lieut, Gov. Marshall leaves anti-Goebel elements in doubt as to the purpose of the contestants. The time for aking depositions prior to the meeting of the legislature expired yesterday, only four witnesses having given testimony regard-

ing the election in the contested countles, The contest committee, however, have power to send for persons and papers if desired. The anti-Goebel leaders will have an informal conference at Louisville auring the holidays to decide whether they wil make a fight to organize the two house the legislature. They claim to have eno votes to organize the senate, but a major-ity of the leaders seem to oppose the fusion on organization, preferring not to show their strength until the contests are voted

WRECK ON NEW JERSEY CENTRAL One Passenger Killed and Five Others Injured. NEW YORK, December 22-A wreck on

the New Jersey Central railroad at High Bridge, N. J., late last night resulted in one death and the injury of five persons. Christopher V. Hulsider, a grocer, was killed, and Peter Eick, Miss Ella Maxwell and Baggagemaster Frank Grant were among the injured. A coal train was de cending the steep grade, when the engineer noticed a signal from a milk train which was at the station. The engineer of the coal train applied the brakes and detached his engine from the train and approached the milk train to find the cause of the dehay and receive orders. The coal cars were not held by the air brakes and came rushing down the grade, striking the engine and pushing it into the combination car on the rear of the milk train. None of the injured is seriously hurt.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Native Town. LONDON, December 22-Andrew Carnegie has given \$2,000 to provide swimming baths and a gymnasium for Dumfermline In a letter he says: "This will reach you in time to be a Christmas gift to the town from its loyal son." Letters to the Republican Committee on

ernment Receiver.

to Globe Depositors.

BOSTON, December 22.-There was a nervous feeling apparent in financial quar-ters today before the opening of business on account of the troubled aspect of the situation resulting from the closing of the Globe National Bank.

Considerable confidence was expressed. however, that the action of the clearing house last week, in making certificates available through a committee to banks in case of emergency, would avert any further serious failures. At the Globe bank today all the clerks

were busy when the regular hour for open-ing came, but the doors remained closed, and a notice, bearing the signature of D. G. Wing, temporary receiver, gave the The stock market was expected to feel

the disturbed conditions most keenly, and many consultations were held and some active work was done in copper circles before the exchange opened.

Crowds at Stock Exchange.

The galleries of the stock exchange were crowded today when business began. The market was weak at the opening. Trading was very animated and violent flucuations in Sugar were recorded. Coppers were a trifle weak, Montana dropping 5, but recovering half of the loss almost immediately. United States Oil dropped 2%, but ral-lied quickly. The market showed good sup-

port.

Receiver Wing and President H. H. Stevens of the Globe Bank declined to say anything about the situation today. There was no unusual scenes around the bank, although a number of out-of-town customers who came to draw money for Christma: were considerably upset by the informa-tion that the bank was closed.

Shawmut Offers to Advance.

During the forenoon the National Shawmut Bank made public the following no-

ence as possible to the depositors of the Globe National Bank and others, the Na-

Globe National Bank and others, the National Shawmut Bank offers to advance today to all depositors in the Globe Bank against their deposits 50 per cent of the net amount of the same."

The action of the National Shawmut Bank had an excellent effect in all circles, and within a short time after it became known, except for a feverish tendency in some transactions on the stock exchange, the financial sections of the city were as quiet as usual.

the maneial sections of the city were as quiet as usual.

It was learned in connection with the Globe Bank case today that of the \$3,500,000 advanced by the Boston clearing house to the bank last Saturday \$200,000 has been repaid. The nominal market value of the securities given the clearing house for the loan is \$4,500,000.

New York Correspondents.

NEW YORK, December 22 .- The correspondents in this city of the Globe National Bank of Boston, which yesterday went into the hands of a receiver, are the Bank of North America, the Hanover National and the National City Bank. The nost of the Globe National's business was ransacted through the Bank of North America. There are small balances to the Globe National Bank's credit in each of these three banks.

"SILVER DOLLAR" SMITH DEAD. He Was Once a Prominent Politician in New York.

NEW YORK, December 22.-Ex-Alderman Charles J. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, died today at his home in this city. He was born in Vienna, Austria March 30, 1851. While he was still in infancy his parents came to this city, settling on the east side. From that time until after the civil war his career was of a varied character. Young Smith's father, who was a cousin of the great prestidigita teur, Hermann, acted for many years as an assistant to Hermann in his exhibitions and young Smith accompanied them in several tours of the world. In 1863 he ran away from home to be a drummer boy in

the army.

Early in the seventies Smith became as Early in the seventies Smith became associated with John J. O'Brien, then a leading republican politican in this city, and in 1884 he was elected to the state legislature, in which he served during the years 1885 to 1889. He was elected an alderman in 1890, in which he served until 1893. He was the supreme political power in the eighth assembly district for many years. When Mr. Smith established his saloon on Essex street twelve years ago he earned the soubriquet of "Silver Dollar" from the fact that on the floor between the blocks of marble were cemented 400 silver dollars, and 2,400 more in the panels of the bar and other fixtures, making a total of \$2,800.

DRIVEN OUT BY BUDDHISTS. Christian Missionaries Make Little Impression in Thibet.

SEATTLE, Wash., December 22 .- W. W. Simpson and A. W. Lagerquist of the Christian and Missionary Alliance of New York arrived on the Idzuni Maru from Thibet. Before leaving there in August last, Mr. Simpson says, the mission at Paongan was completely demolished by armed natives eaded by Buddhist priests. Rev. G. T. Shields and wife, who were in charge

barely escaped.

After three years' work not a single con ert to Christianity has been obtained. The Buddhist priests, owing to China's internal roubles, are in absolute control and will make physical war on the introduction of

NEW POLICY ADOPTED.

No More Indians to Be Allowed to Travel With "Shows." A new departure in the policy of the In

terior Department is emphasized by unequivocal refusals which have met all recent requests for loans of Indians for exhibition purposes, and Secretary Hitchcock and Mr. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs, have determined to stop the abuse of the privileges, and have so stated in a of communications lately. Mr. Jones said today:

to leave their reservations for wild west exto leave their reservations for wild west exhibition purposes. They cannot secure the
consent of the Indian bureau for their exhibition save it be along the lines of solving the problem of Indian education. The
day of the department's permitting Indians
to be let for wild west shows and such affairs is past. It demoralizes the Indians,
many of whom would dress in citizens'
clothes and otherwise conform to more eviclothes and otherwise conform to more civi-lized ways but for the dollar and cents there is in continuing in their old customa."

Literature. Strong Contrast to Views Expressed

at the Opening of the 1896

Campaign.

The letters received from various parts of the country by the committee appointed to take charge of the campaign literature for the republican national committee indicate very strongly the temper of the republi-can party and the people generally throughout the country. A great many letters have been received, and the tone of them all is in striking contrast with the character of the correspondence at the opening of the 1896 campaign, when conditions were unsettled and the people were beset with doubts. At the beginning of the 1896 campaign many letters were received express ing apprehension or protesting against the strong position being taken on the stump and in the literature for the single gold standard. Advice looking to the evasion of the money issue was very common at that

In the letters received by the new committee on organization and campaign literature making suggestions as to the campaign for 1900 there has not as yet been an intimation that there should be any sort of evasion. Every suggestion on this subject bas been in praise of the attitude of the party managers in boldly and firmly coming out for the continuance permanently of the gold standard, and has advised that the fight on this issue be made boldly on the stump and in literature everywhere, without any apology.

About all suggestions received favor the management of the campaign in the same manner in which that of '96 was managed, and that the attitude of the republican party on the subject of expansion be maintained just as it now is, with the purposes of the administration well defined, and no commitments beyond what are warranted by actual developments. Sound money, prosperity and progress is echoed from every quarter as the cry upon which the republicans must depend for success, and there is no advice received that does not contemplate boldness and aggression.

The meeting of the committee to formulate general plans will be held as soon as Senator Shoup returns from his trip to the territories.

SHOWED RARE NERVE. Naval Apprentice Galbert Wig-Wag-ged While Exposed to Enemy's Fire.

Secretary Long has issued a general order commending the gallantry of several enlisted men on the monitor Monadnock In the Philippines. R. Galbert, an apprentice of the first class, is awarded a medal of honor for "extraordinary heroism and gallantry under fire of the enemy," during a joint effort of the army and men of the Monadnock to dislodge a force of insurgents from the mountains in the rear of the town of Cebu.

Naval Cadet McIntyre of the Monadnock Naval Cadet McIntyre of the Monadnock reported that Faibert was with the attacking force and sent and received communications between them and the army. So heavy was the enemy's fire that the attacking force was compelled to remain under cover, yet Galbert stood exposed for long periods, in order to receive and send messages. His wig-wag flag was a perfect target, and shots struck all around him, yet he never flinched, hesitated or made a mistake. nistake.

mistake.

Galbert was in such danger that the officer in command of the advanced forces advised him to stop, but he insisted on keeping at his post. Every army officer present spoke to Cadet McIntyre in high praise of the apprentice's bravery.

In indorsing the report, Rear Admiral Watson wrote that the action of Galbert was "quite on an equality with that performed by Sergt. J. H. Quick of the Marine Corps, at Guantanamo."

The Secretary of the Navy has also commended Chief Quartermaster C. Boylan and J. T. Craig, apprentice of the first

and J. T. Craig, apprentice of the first class, of the Monadnock's crew for their zeal and ability in the same engagement.

SUPREME COURT DECISION. Refusal to Interfere in Murderer Howard Clifford's Case.

The United States Supreme Court today nnounced its refusal to interfere in the case of Edward Clifford, under sentence of leath in Hudson county, N.J., for murder committed in 1896. The case came to this court on an appeal from a denial of a writ of habeas corpus by the United States cir cuit court for the district of New Jersey. Clifford has been under sentence of death three times. The Supreme Court directed that its mandate issue immediately.

The Supreme Court rendered opinions in wo cases involving private land grants in New Mexico, both opinions being by Justice Peckham. The first case was the claim of S. Endicott Peabody in the Vallecito grant of 114,000 acres near Ojo Caliente, and the other that of J. Francisco Chavez to a grant of 5,000 acres in Valencia county near Torreon. Both grants were made by the provincial authorities of New Mexico under Mexican rule, and both were declared by the court of private land claims to be invalid, on the ground that the granting authority was inadequate. The opinion handed down today affirms the opinion of the lower court, and is adverse to the the lower court, and is adverse to the laimants.

In the case of Fred. Bordes against the In the case of Fred. Bordes against the First National Bank of Hawarden, Iowa, the court decided that a writ of certiorari could not be granted in a case otherwise subject to such a writ until the case had been finally passed upon by the court below. The appeal in this case was therefore dismissed.

TO BE USED AS COMMITTEE ROOMS. House Likely to Agree to Senate's

Division of Former Library Space. It is probable that as soon as Congress eassembles a resolution will be passed by the House to concur with the Senate in the division between the two houses of the space in the Capitol building vacated by

drawn east and west, and will convert its

share into committee rooms. The committee on rules of the House has the matter under consideration, and Speaker Henderson, Mr. Payne and Mr. Daizell have inspected the place. It was found that fourteen committee rooms could be made for the use of the Senate and four-

made for the use of the Senate and four-teen for the House. The additional rooms are badly needed by both houses, and it is thought that a proposition to establish them will be favorably received. When the Library of Congress moved out it was stipulated in an appropriation bill that the space should be used for no pur-pose whatever until Congress should pro-vide. In the last session it was proposed to locate the Capitol restaurants in the space, but the plan was not carried out. space, but the plan was not carried out.

Another proposition for the utilization of the space is to establish a reference library as a branch of the Congressional Library. This has been recommended by Librarian Putnam in a recent report to the House and Senate, and published in The Star.

Duke of Westminster Very III. LONDON, December 22.-The attack of pneumonia, from which the Duke of Westminster has been suffering, has taken a

There is no business that cannot be benefited by judicious advertising, and there is none that may not waste money by poor use of

A DEMONSTRATED FACT.

FIRM ALL ALONG THE LINES | REV. D. L. MOODY DEAD

Famous Evangelist Passed Away at Noon Today.

STRICKEN ABOUT A MONTH AGO

He Had Improved, However, and Death Was Unexpected.

RELAPSE CAME YESTERDAY

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., December 22 - Dwight L. Moody, the famous evange list, died at noon today.

It was not expected until yesterday by the members of Mr. Moody's family and Immediate circle of friends that death would be the result of his illness. The cause of death was a general breaking own due to overwork. Mr. Moody's heart



tions put forth in connection with meetings in the west last month brought on a lapse, from which he falled to rally

The evangelist broke down in Kansas City, Mo., where he was holding services, about a month ago, and the seriousness of his condition was so apparent to the physicians who were called to attend him that they forced him to abandon his to and return to his home with all possible

speed.
After he reached Northfield eminent physicians were consulted, and everything was done to prolong life.

Relapse Came Yesterday.

A bulletin issued last week communicated the tidings to the public that Mr. Moody was very ill, but that a little improvement was noticed. This week the patient showed a steady gain until yesterday, when he showed symptoms of nervousness.

panied by weakness, which caused the fampanied by weakness, which can be much auxiety.

This morning the weakness continued, and at 8 o'clock Mr. Moody called his wife and children, teiling them that the end was not far off. The family remained close by the bedside all the forenoon. The evangelist was almost free from pain, and occasions were supported by the bedside all the forenoon. ist was almost free from pain, and occa-sionally he talked with apparent ease. About the last words he was heard to utter were: "I have always been an ambitious man, not to lay up wealth, but to find work to do."

that the end was approaching, and exactly at noon the great preacher passed away.

STRICKEN IN KANSAS CITY, Doctors Then Thought His Condition Was Not Serious.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 29 -Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was meetings at Convention Hall. He was compelled to give up his work here, and on the day following started for his home in the

care of a physician. Mr. Moody probably addressed the largest crowds during his stay here that he ever faced. The meetings began on Sunday, November 12. The crowds were immense, vember 12. The crowds were immense, thousands of people filling the hall afternoon and evening each day. The strain upon Mr. Moody was great. He preached his last sermon on Thursday night. November 16, fully fifteen thousand people listenng to an earnest appeal that many stamped is one of the evangelist's greatest efforts. was stricken the next morning at his right, and that he would be able to preach that afternoon. He grew worse gradually, however, and it was deemed best to start him for his home the next day, although the physician stated Mr. Moody's condition was not necessarily serious.

Sketch of His Life.

Mr. Moody was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Mass., February 5, 1837. He was brought up on a farm until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Boston and was employed in a store for several years. He became a professor of religion under the preaching of Rev. Dr. Kirk, and soon after became a successful salesman in a large wholesale shoe store in Chicago.

While thus engaged, he spent his evenings n missionary work among the poor and lestitute of that city. This work grew to such proportions that he finally was inluced to give up his business engagements and to devote all his time to religious work in connection with the local Young Men's Christian Association, of which he became president. He soon became known as one of the

He soon became known as one of the most acceptable public speakers of the country, and was in constant demand at Christian conventions throughout the west and south. During the war of the rebellion he joined the work of the Christian commission and spent much time looking after the stek and wounded of both armies.

At the close of the war he returned to Chicago and resumed his work there, soon having a large and flourishing independent church, which is now known as the Moody Church, and is presided over by a regular pastor.

space in the Capitol bulled. Senate de-the Library of Congress. The Senate de-the Library of Congress. The Senate de-He never became a regularly ordained minister.
After the fire of 1871 Mr. Moody made arrangements for rebuilding his church, and in June, 1873, went with Ira D. Sankey to Great Britain on an evangelistic tour, which continued for over two years and was one of the greatest evangelistic move-

ments of the age. He founded two schools at Northfield, He founded two schools at Northfield, one for young women and one for young men, with an average attendance of 800. He also founded a large school in Chicago, known as the Bible Institute, where from 300 to 400 meh and women are trained each years for average descriptions. year for various departments in Christian

He is the author of a number of books, of sermons and addresses, which have had a very wide circulation. Mr. Moody is supposed to have spoken to more people and addressed larger audiences than any man of this generation, and will be known as the leading evangelist of the nineteenth. Disagrees With Chairman Burton.

Representative Berry of Kentucky, a ember of the river and harbor committee, view of Chairman Burton of the committee bill this year Mr. Berry thinks it most de-sirable that the bill should be framed at the present long session, and he is of the opin-ion that the committee will take this view. serious turn. The family has been sum-moned to his residence.